The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2179. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE QUARANTINE WAR.

Visit of the Emigration Commissioners to the Ruins.

NEW HOSPITALS TO BE BUILT.

THE MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.

The principal event of yesterday in the Quarantine imbroglio was the visit of a Special Committee of the Emigration Commissioners to the scene of the late revels. We give below a full account of this visit, and of its results, which are not unimportant.

The Mayor, who accompanied the Committee, reviewed the troops now encamped on the Island, and was highly gratified with their appearance.

No new cases of yellow fever were reported yesterday.

The mutineers under charge of Lieut. WILSON, have been withdrawn from their guard of the Government steamer—their services being no longer needed.

Mr. LOCKE, United States Boarding Officer at Quarantine, another of that "Most Noble," and who has made himself obnoxious by his persistent efforts to thwart the health authorities in the performance of their duties, has again exercised his proclivity for practical joking by refusing the use of the Government bathing-house for infected clothing. It will be remembered that only last week Collector SCHELL volunteered the use of the building for this very purpose, and Mr. LOCKE's refusal is in direct violation of the written permission of his superior. When Dr. BRIGGS was apprised of Mr. LOCKE's decision, he remonstrated with him, but without altering his determination. The Hospital employes were summarily ejected, the doors locked, and a file of soldiers placed in guard of them. The matter will be brought to Mr. SCHELL's notice to-day.

The Quarantine Commissioners at Quarantine.

VISIT OF A SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO THE RUINS—PLANS FOR REMOVING THE OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES OF QUARANTINE—SOME OF THE HOSPITALS TO BE IMMEDIATELY REBUILT—STATE OF THE RUINS, &c.

A Committee from the Commissioners of Emigration, consisting of Mayor TIEMANN, Messrs CHAPMAN, CORNELL and ISELIN, JR., accompanied by Drs. MILLER and TILESTON, Mr. COLLINS, Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies, and other gentlemen interested in Quarantine matters, started yesterday afternoon in the steamboat Dr. KANE, from Castle Garden, on a visit of inspection to the scene of the late outrages at Quarantine.

The object of the Committee was to survey the walls of the burnt hospitals, and to report on the restoration of those buildings which were not utterly in ruins.

The health authorities are now in great straits to accommodate the large number of passengers which almost daily arrive from infected ports, and for whom the large Hospital, commonly designated the St. Nicholas, afforded such comfortable quarters. Since that building was destroyed, no alternative existed but to retain all passengers on board the vessels until their term of Quarantine had expired—thus exposing them to infection, and affording abundant ground for complaint on their part at the treatment to which they are necessarily subjected.

The Committee set out yesterday afternoon, fully convinced that this was an exigency which should be promptly met, and they evinced a determination to attend to it as a matter which already had been too long delayed.

On the way down the bay, a plan was exhibited which projected the building of a storehouse, with piers, &c., on the West Bank, for the purpose of discharging and warehousing all infected cargoes. The proposition was to anchor all vessels from sickly ports in the vicinity of the warehouse, where, without a fear of the detention to which they are now subjected, they could be discharged by steam power, have their cargoes stored, undergo fumigation, and proceed to the City. It was stated it would only be necessary to use this lower Quarantine during the period when sickness is imported from West India ports—between the 1st of July and the 1st of October—and then only for sickly vessels. All vessels from Europe might come to upper Quarantine, as now.

This plan, after discussion, received the unanimous indorsement of the Committee. By its adoption every objectionable feature of the present Quarantine establishment would be obliterated. The States Island excuse for "burning hospitals" would then be unavailing, for it is admitted that the virus of yellow fever has never been known to spread from the hospitals. In proof of this, it was remarked that the yellow fever hospitals of Charleston and New Orleans, as well as that of Savannah, where a very rigid quarantine is enforced, were located in the very heart of the cities, and it was a well-attested medical fact, that no danger resulted from them. The merchants also, it was asserted, would look with favor upon this plan, for commerce would thereby be facilitated. Under present circumstances their ships are detained daily twice as long as they would be did such warehouse accommodations exist as the commerce of the port imperatively require.

At the suggestion of the Mayor, the steamer's course was shaped for the West Bank, that the Committee might view the locality. After steaming to the spot, which is about three miles from the States Island shore, it was very evident that the impression as to the feasibility of the project gained ground. The appropriation already made by the Legislature for the construction of new quarantine buildings ($150,000) was deemed a sufficient amount with which to commence the work, and the more sanguine of the party were of opinion that the buildings if immediately commenced, might be finished by the first of next July.

After this matter had been attended to, the boat was headed round for the original point of destination, where she arrived at 3 o'clock.

Under the direction of Mr. COLLINS, the walls of several of the buildings were surveyed. The first looked at were those of the house lately occupied by Dr. WATSON. It was decided that by taking down the front wall to the water-table, the building could be placed in its original condition; and the building in the rear of it, which was used as a store-house, could be repaired also at very little expense, as the walls were scarcely injured.

The Committee then went to the "St. Nicholas," whose conspicuous position on the summit of the hill, surmounted by "Sailor Jack," and a row of massive, towering pillars, made it familiar to every New-York ship-master, and whose destruction makes them feel that an "ancient landmark" has disappeared. This building was found in great dilapidation. The walls above the first story gaped; the mortar, from the action of the intense heat, had lost its cohesive power; the lime had become quick, and the sand parched. It was scarcely safe to stand beneath the craggy ruins. It was decided to take down the walls to the first story, if possible, without disturbing the foundation, and rebuild in its original shape. Mr. COLLINS will present estimates of the cost to the Commissioners on Wednesday next.

The Small-pox Hospital was next inspected. The most visible of this establishment were found to have sustained little injury. The partition walls will have to be renewed. It was decided to put this building in order forthwith, and it will be used in future for the accommodation of passengers undergoing their probation. A different arrangement of the interior will be made, and the repairs are to be executed in a substantial way.

A site was selected on the north side of the inclosure, directly in the rear of the Government property, for the erection of shanties to be used for cholera patients; and another site not far distant for those suffering from small-pox. These, with Dr. WATSON's residence, and the old Small-pox Hospital, are to be commenced forthwith.

The breaks in the wall surrounding the establishment, which were made by the rabble on the plea of affording ingress to the engines on the nights of the arson, will all be repaired without delay.

If the disposition manifested by the Committee yesterday does not flag, Quarantine will soon assume its old aspect.

The Military Encampment.

The military enjoyed another beautiful day yesterday, and the routine of the camp proceeded with more regularity, if possible, than on the previous day. The flag was run up at sunrise, and the gun fired. At 6 o'clock, Company F, Captain BUCK, was relieved by Company E, Captain WAGEMAN. The following was posted on the flag-staff:

Head Quarters, General Order, No. 2.
CAMP WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

Guard mounting at 8 o'clock, in fatigue.
Officer of the Day, Captain WAGEMAN.
Officer of the Guard, Lieutenant CHRISTIAN.
Parade at 6 o'clock.
Guard mounting at 8 o'clock, in fatigue, at 9 o'clock.
[illegible]
By order of Brig.-Gen. LOCKMAN,
O. J. HOFFMAN, Acting Adjutant.

The following-named officers were overlooked in the list previously published:

COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Surgeon—Cyrus Ramsey.
Assistant Surgeon—John N. Aitkin, Jr.
Engineer—A. Winham, Jr.
Chaplain—John G. Ash.
Pay Master—W. H. Cashman.
Quarter-Master—O. F. Wentworth.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major—Carr
Assistant Quarter Master—Tiffany.
Guard-Sergeant—W. F. Geisse.
Ordnance-Sergeant—W. S. Silcocks.
Color-Sergeant—John E. Jones.
Quarter-Master Sergeant—John M. Pease.
Right General Guard—Hart.
Left General Guard—Thomas Ball.

Shortly before 6 o'clock P. M. Mayor TIEMANN, who was on a visit of inspection to Quarantine with the Commissioners of Emigration, appeared upon the ground, and the Regiment being about to engage in their evening parade, his Honor remained, and in company with Brig.-General HALL and Captain SWARTWOUT, of the United States Army witnessed the evolutions of the troops, and made a formal review of them. At the close the regiment paid them the honor of a marching salute, the whole manœuvre being a beautiful exhibition of military skill. The Mayor complimented their appearance and movements very highly. The parade ground, though somewhat broken, and therefore unfavorable for nice military evolutions, is one of the most beautiful that could have been selected. All the troops appeared to enjoy themselves very well in their new position.

Though inclined to treat the presence of the military as a light matter, one or two incidents have occurred to impress the citizens that it is not a joke after all. Determined to test the good nature of their soldier visitors, they were, upon the first day, refused the use of the wells. Col. LYON promptly informed the proprietors that unless they removed the injunction, and the locks at the same time, that he should take possession of them by force. The sutler found no further difficulty in obtaining a supply of water for the force.

Mr. MARFLEET, who keeps a lumber yard between Stapleton and Tompkinsville, and who probably finds himself between two fires in the Quarantine contest, was applied to for a load of lumber to finish the buildings for the use of the troops. The following dialogue, substantially, passed between the dealer in pine boards and one of the Lieutenants:

LIEUTENANT—We require a cart-load of boards at the encampment. Will you send them up?

ANSWER—I cannot sell them to you.

LIEUTENANT—Then I will take them.

ANSWER—I do not dare to sell them to you; and, besides, I have no wagon to haul them.

LIEUTENANT—I will send a team from the encampment. Will you load it up?

ANSWER—I—I'll see. Will to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock do?

LIEUTENANT—No. We must have them at once, or take them ourselves. What do you say?

ANSWER—I—I—will send 'em up.

Before sunset the lumberman's team was observed, piled up with boards, on its way to the camp.

Some Staten Islanders upon the ferry boat yesterday approached General HALL, with the remark that it was very foolish for the Governor to have sent his troops to the Island—it was a farce, and they could do nothing. "But," said the General, "you may find it not so much a *farce as you suppose*. You can do nothing yourselves. You cannot sell a piece of property, and if you should sell you would have to get the signature of the military commander."

"We will sell if we choose," said the first speaker, "but we don't want to sell."

"You have no courts," said the General; "all offences must now be tried in the camp."

"But," said they, "we will all join the Democratic party and vote against you."

"Nonsense," replied General HALL, "you have got no votes."

"Yes, we have," said the irate individuals, "and we'll vote strong against Governor KING."

"He is not a candidate," was the answer.

By this time the boat had reached the dock, and the conversation was abruptly broken off.

There are three buildings going up for the use of the military. The dining-room is seventy-five by twenty-five feet; cook-house forty by thirty feet, and the store-house twenty by thirty feet. They are all boarded in, and the tables, two lengths of seventy-five feet each, are completed, with seats. A large range is about ready for the cooking off ood.

The marines yesterday left the government store-house, under the charge of Lieutenant WILSON, and went on board the *Sabine*. The reason for this sudden withdrawal of the force was not known, but was supposed to have been ordered on account of there being no further need of their services for the protection of the government store-house. There are now but ten policemen at Quarantine, besides the harbor police, whose quarters are in the village.

Proceedings Against the Quarantine Rioters.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 13.

Attorney-General TREMAIN goes down, to-night, to Richmond County, to inaugurate the proceedings against the Quarantine rioters.

Capt. Rich to be Tried by a Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 13.

Capt. RICH, of the Marines, has been detached from the *Niagara* that the charge of violating the New-York Quarantine laws, in connection with RAY TOMPKINS, may be investigated by a Court of Inquiry. Lieut. HEYWOOD takes Capt. RICH's place on board that vessel.

Castleton Board of Health.

DR. MUNDY DISCHARGED AND A NEW HEALTH OFFICER APPOINTED.

The Castleton Board of Health met yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, at Burns' Hotel, Mr. CHRISTOPHER in the Chair; others present, FERAS, DEFOREST and WATSON. The Health Officer not being present with a report, the minutes were read and approved.

Mr. DE FOREST handed in a letter containing $30, from two gentlemen, to be appropriated to assist the poor families in moving out of the infected district. The thanks of the Board were voted to the donors, and Mr. DE FOREST was directed to appropriate the money in accordance to their wishes.

On motion of Mr. DEFOREST, the Board voted to dismiss Dr. E. C. MUNDY, and appointed DR. J. N. RICHARDSON in his place, as Health officer of the town of Castleton.

The grounds of the dismissal were alleged neglect of the duties pertaining to his office. In the affirmative: FERAS, DEFOREST and WATSON; in the negative, the Chairman, who at the same time stated that he was well aware that the Doctor had been derelict in the discharge of his duties.

"The combustion of ribulous matter" which took place a short time since upon the beach—"the carbonaceous particles" being swept into the town upon the wings of an east wind, to the danger of the inhabitants thereof—is supposed to have been one of the causes of dissatisfaction with the late Health Officer.

Mr. DE FOREST was appointed a Committee to apprise Dr. Richardson of his appointment, but it is doubtful whether he will accept it.

Our reporter was informed by Mr. DE FOREST that steps had been taken to remove all the residents from the infected district in the afternoon. The Board adjourned to 8 o'clock this morning.

Three additional cases of yellow fever were admitted to the Hospital yesterday morning, from on ship-board. All new cases arriving are now of yellow fever.

Richard Adams Locke Admitted to Bail.

Yesterday morning, Mr RICHARD ADAMS LOCKE, arrested for an alleged violation of the Quarantine laws, in landing Mr. RAY TOMPKINS, in a Federal barge, within the Quarantine inclosure, appeared again at the Police Court in the Park, to undergo a preliminary examination. Judge WELSH, having returned to town, presided.

Mr. SEDGWICK, the District Attorney, not being present to conduct the prosecution, the Judge decided to admit Mr. LOCKE at once to bail, in the sum of $1,000, to answer any charge that might be preferred against him by the Grand Jury. Collector SCHELL was present and became his bondsman. As counsel in Mr. LOCKE's behalf appeared Mr. DUTCHER, of the United States District Attorney's office, the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES and Mr. ARCHER.

Police Commissioners.

GEN. VALLEJO TO BE TRIED NEXT MONDAY.

The Police Commissioners met in secret session at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday—[illegible]—and all the members of the Board except Mayor TIEMANN present—to resume the consideration of the charge against the General Superintendent.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted,

Resolved, That the President of this Board be and he is hereby directed to draw out a charge and specifications in the matter of the complaint against F. A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent of Police, and that the same be heard before the Board on Monday next, the 20th of September, at 2 o'clock P. M.

No further evidence in the case was presented. The Board adjourned to Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the Committee on Discipline will report with regard to several minor complaints against policemen.

MEXICO.

Movements of Vidaurri—The Duration of the Civil War—Its Ruinous Results—Hopelessness of Peace—Necessity of Intervention—The Mexican Policy Toward the United States—What if Vidaurri Succeeds—Affairs at the Capital—The Imprisoned Capitalists—Lerdo de Tejada—The Advance of Alvarez—The Press—Brigandage—The Tehuantepec Project.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Sunday, Aug. 29, 1858.

There is but one story to tell you: the country has at length resolved itself into the most perfect state of anarchy. The armies of the Government and those of the Federalists have made no important movements for a long time. The last we know of VIDAURRI he was preparing to quit San Luis Potosi (where he arrived on the 13th inst.) for this place. The main forces of the Government are concentrated on his line of march, under command of MIRAMON. The Government has reported several victories obtained by their Chief over the advance forces of VIDAURRI in the mountains between San Luis and Queretaro; but we know from experience that these victories are all moonshine. The reports of them are only circulated here to make bunkum for the Government—to facilitate some scheme to raise funds. The fact is, no important battle has been fought, nor none will likely be fought, until VIDAURRI arrives at Queretaro, or perhaps not until he comes near this City. His tactics are clearly to worry out the forces of the Government. On the Government side the plans are to hold out as long as possible, with the hope of some disaffection among the Federal forces, with the hope of making some compromise at the last moment, if they cannot triumph over the Federal forces by corruption.

With these plans we are doomed to a long period of endurance; yet, should VIDAURRI be entirely successful in his policy, it must be from six weeks to three months before he is in this capital. It is now over six weeks since his troops triumphantly entered San Luis Potosi. Had they then made a precipitate march upon this Capital, every one acknowledges it would have fallen without a blow into their hands. But that was not VIDAURRI's idea; he did not wish to hazard the chance of a defeat, and has delayed. In the meantime, the Government has gathered a large force on the line, and it seems that VIDAURRI will be forced to submit to delays if he successfully concludes his march as he has begun it, and that he will at last have to fight the main battle near, or perhaps inside, the walls of this Capital. These are the probabilities; but every one who knows Mexico or has studied the history of her civil wars, must know how impossible it is to form any conjectures of how a strife like the present is finally to end.

The present civil war has been in full blast since the close of last year. It is about eight months since the war-fires, lighted by the Plan of Tacubaya, commenced fairly to burn, and, now, instead of showing signs of extinguishment, appear to be increasing their force and violence—not as against the partisans in the camps, but in their destructive effects upon the property of the country and upon the general morals of the people. Acts of rapine, that one year ago called orth the indignation of all, have become so common that wonder has ceased to be expressed when they are announced. The absolute necessity of the armies to live by plunder is acknowledged, and when they have satisfied themselves by simply taking what their wants required no special notice has been taken of their acts, but animosities have assumed such pr. portions that the friend of one party is invariably made the victim of the other when he falls into their hands, and is subjected to indignities or death, and his properties destroyed. So demoralized have become many bands of the rabble soldiery, that they have come to regard all property-holders as their enemies and have laid waste their haciendas, and, in some instances, have committed the most brutal outrages—as making subject to their lusts the females falling into their hands. For this reason many considerable towns in the interior have been abandoned. It is estimated that at least 200,000 persons have on this account abandoned their homes in unprotected towns and villages.

The loss to the industry and trade of the country in consequence of this state of anarchy is something fabulous. I have heard it estimated by persons well able to judge that the loss and destruction of property by the present civil war have amounted to over $100,000,000. To make up this amount I have only to point you to the desertion of some twenty or thirty towns, the seizure of goods, grains, animals, food, clothing, and the forced levies for money.

Should I attempt to calculate the prejudices to the country it would be exceedingly difficult to make a true estimate that could be credited abroad. The amount of men under arms is about 50,000. Their labor for eight months, their clothing, food, arms, conveyance, &c., could not have been paid with ready money and a well organized system of economy for less than $30,000,000, but here where two prices are paid for everything, and where everything is managed to the worst advantage, the responsibilities incurred by keeping this force in the field must cost the country, one way or another, twice or three times that amount. Add to this the loss incurred by having the labor of farms entirely taken away, the crops left to go to ruin, and the robbery of the stock from them; the closing of factories; the entire suspension of commerce; the embarrassments to mining, and the abandonment of large towns—all of these present losses, with the prejudices to those branches of industry, and you must see that many years of peace and prosperity must follow before Mexico can find herself as well off as she was at the beginning of this civil strife.

But what chances have we for peace and prosperity with the country governed entirely by its own people? Although I have great confidence that the Liberal Party will be much better than the present Clergy Party, still I have no confidence that the Liberal Party will be able to establish order throughout the country. To my mind, the thing will be impossible, for there are even in that party too many ambitious men to enable the party to unite upon a strong policy. They will disagree amongst themselves, and the Clergy party will always have enough hold upon the country, by means of their fanaticism, to keep up disorder in different parts. Disorders must follow, and many of the bands that are now professedly fighting for the Liberal Party, but really for the opportunity it gives them to plunder and steal, will join their fortunes to any movement that promises to keep up the disorder. I say then we have no chance for peace and prosperity, unless VIDAURRI, taking time by the forelock, may seek and obtain the intervention of the United States. No one can yet say if he have any idea of doing this, for he is a man who keeps his own counsel so exclusively, that I believe his most intimate friends are not yet acquainted with his plans after he shall have taken possession of this Capital. If VIDAURRI sustains the high reputation he has gained he will, immediately on his arriving here, place the police of this country in foreign hands. If he does not do this, he is doomed to pass away and become odious, like all of his predecessors who have attempted to govern their country.

There is, unquestionably, more necessity for foreign intervention in Mexico now than ever before. The present government sees this, but they so hate the progressive character of our race, that they cannot look with patience upon any interference in the affairs of Mexico upon the part of either England or the United States. Especially do they hate the United States. They therefore have been at work to bring about European intervention in Mexico. They have sent to the Emperor of the French urgent representations in favor of putting a Spanish prince on the throne of Mexico, to be maintained by French bayonets. They [illegible] by this means they might manage to keep up the supremacy of the Church of Rome, to preserve their language, and nationality manners and customs. They know, by this means, to pacify the country, and be able to pay off their debts or at best so manage as to keep foreign creditors from continually insulting them with charges of bad faith.

The present government clearly sees that the numerous outrages against Americans on record must force the American Government soon to call Mexico to account, and they believe that with the assistance of France and Spain, they could intimidate the United States from assuming a warlike attitude towards them. These are the views of the present imbecile government of Mexico, and with the success of their plans they would hope to bully the U. S. and get off from all their liabilities for a very small consideration. But with the coming in of VIDAURRI—provided he does not ask American protection—shall we hope that he will voluntarily offer to settle up old scores with the United States, and give guarantees for the prevention of outrages against American citizens and the American flag for the future? Can we hope that he will be able to do these things if he have ever so good a disposition? For my part, I venture to say, he will not be able to do justice, or even prevent injustice, against Americans, unless he ask the protection of the United States—unless he shall place the police of the country out of the hands of his own countrymen. What then will be the course of the United States? To answer this it is necessary for us to see what has been done already.

In the first place the United States has already taken hostile grounds towards Mexico. A vessel of war has been ordered to Guaymas to take from prison there an American citizen, whom the Government of Mexico has refused to give up, and has, since the knowledge of the course adopted by the United States, again repeated its refusal to set the man at liberty.

In the second place the United States has ordered Mr. FORSYTH to retire at once *from this Republic*, previously closing his legation, and handing over the archives to Mr. BLACK, United States Consul in this city.

In the third and last (for the present) place, instructions have been received by the American Minister here, to inform the Mexican Government of the "will and determination" of the United States to exact from Mexico full apology and redress for the long catalogue of outrages against American citizens and the American flag.

The action of the United States in the first of the cases I have mentioned, will be against the liberal and federaled principled State of Sonora, having as Governor a man who has avowed his determination to hold out against central power, but who, with all his liberal ideas, cannot be regarded as a friend of the American, for it was he who decoyed poor CRABB into Sonora, and afterwards showed himself in the double character of traitor and assassin. As regards the recall of Mr. FORSYTH, it was a thing expected in the event of the United States taking any strong steps with Mexico. This act has not nor cannot have any special bearing upon the internal affairs of this country. It is a thing by itself, and if of any significance, implies that the United States has at last soberly decided to do something, and is clearing decks for action. This act, as well as the positive instructions sent to Mr. FORSYTH, to lay before the Government of Mexico the determination of his Government, are things that rest against the present Government of Mexico for the time being, but must be transferred with all force and vigor to any new Government that may fail to comply with the demands of the United States. It is clear that the Government of the United States cannot well escape carrying out her threats against Mexico, no matter what may be the appearance of our political horizon, and I cannot think Mr. BUCHANAN is capable of showing partiality to one party or the other, especially when it is known that the grievances of the United States against Mexico, are equally participated in by all the parties who have for brief periods flourished in this country, and had in their hands the power of offering petty insults to the American flag, or of perpetrating outrages upon citizens.

The conduct of Mr. FORSYTH since the receipt of his orders to quit this country has been somewhat strange. For a time he was downcast, believing that his recall was a disapproval of his conduct subsequent to his protest against the loan enforced by the decree of the 15th May. He may have been right in this, for I believe no one can justify him in not having demanded his passports after his protest was treated with such marked contempt by the Government—after his citizens had been banished the country for acting by and with his advice. Whether he was right or wrong in this opinion, he has evidently changed his mind since, for of late he has assumed an entire different character, and, according to street reports, is going to delay compliance with his orders to leave the country. It is said he does this for the purpose of waiting the advent of VIDAURRI, or in other words, a change of government, when he hopes to make a treaty for the purchase of Sonora, Chihuahua, &c. He has been induced to believe that he can make a treaty of this character if he will promptly recognize the next revolutionary government that may get temporary footing in this capital. What truth there may be in these reports time will have to reveal. For my own part I fear Mr. FORSYTH, in his anxiety to distinguish his mission by some act that will find favorable or unfavorable mention in history, will greatly embarrass the true policy of the United States with Mexico. His repeated failures to do anything should have been proof to him that destiny never intended him for a treaty fabricator, and it should have occurred to him that no matter what his capacities were for the higher branches of diplomacy, he was laying himself liable to great censure in thus cutting himself adrift from his own government by attempting to make a treaty after he has actually ceased to be the representative of the United States. You may judge of what chances for truth there may be in our street reports and in the [illegible]s I have expressed, when I tell you that three days ago Mr. FORSYTH had not laid before the government of Mexico the threatening despatch of his government, although he has had it three weeks. The reason for this can be found in the fact that the same identical despatch ordered him to pack up and leave this country forthwith. He might have complied with the orders of his Government, and at the same time furnished the Mexican Government with no more knowledge than it already had, for it well knows the contents of the dispatch he is so stealthily guarding in his legation. What explanation the Ex-American Minister to Mexico will make to the Government at Washington for his stay here, I cannot say. There can be no doubt but he bitterly hates to give up the post. Had he demanded his passports at the proper time and gone home, he would have placed himself in a most favorable position with the whole American nation; he would undoubtedly have been approved by the people and the press, and his Government then could not have censured him; they would have been forced to sustain him. He could have aimed at anything, and would have stood a good chance of being the next Vice President of the United States, for there can be no doubt that the next Presidential election will turn on Mexico. Mr. FORSYTH has lost a chance that occurs to but few men, and to them but once in a lifetime. He entered upon his course fair, and was started off by his friends with good prospects, but losing his groom, he tumbled like the unfortunate nag at the first hurdle. He may live long and be much favored, but he certainly can never again have to have *such an opportunity* as he had of distinguishing himself, had he followed up his protest against the decree of the 15th of May with proper vigor.

The news of our city is dull—stupidly so. The prisons continue filled with people committed for political offences. Mr. ESCANDON was liberated some time since, after his brothers had paid the $30,000 the government had asked him to loan it. The imprisonment of Mr. ESCANDON has been a most outrageous act, for he is a man of great importance to the country. He is the only one of his countrymen who may be said to be enterprising. He spends his immense wealth with a bounteous hand, and his own single enterprise of building a railroad from this city to Vera Cruz should have spared him from the ill-timed persecution which the government has heaped upon him. It was a great mistake even for these insane people to have thrown a man like him in prison through mere caprice and in defiance of all common law and justice. Independent of himself, many thousands have been made to suffer by the tyrannic act, for so soon as he found himself deprived of his liberty he at once gave orders to close all his factories and discontinue labors on his farms. By this resolution of his 20,000 persons were thrown out of employment. Mr. BARRON, who was thrown in prison with him for the same offence—refusing to loan money to the government—still remains in durance. Mr. B. declares he will not submit to the outrage if they keep him there for a year. Most of the other rich persons are hidden to avoid arrest. But few have committed to pay the loan. I regret to say that one of these men, who made his wealth by manufacturing base coin, has found an asylum in a place that should not have been so desecrated. The circumstance has created a great deal of scandal.

Mr. LERDO DE TEJADA still remains in the United States legation. He is regarded as the strong intellectual man of the Federal Party, and it is to him they are looking to give color to the acts of the new Government, should VIDAURRI triumph. He is now actively at work, protected as he is by the American flag, aiding in the furtherance of the views of his partisans. It is said he still labors under the hallucination that his nation can be regenerated with his own [illegible] for the present he is so convinced of this [illegible] will favor the sale of more territory to the United States, and it is from this circumstance that I add great credit to the reports regarding Mr. FORSYTH's stay here to make a treaty for the purchase of Sonora, &c. Of course, being under the same roof, they naturally come to harmonize in ideas, and as Mr. LERDO is intellectually a strong man, he has very likely brought Mr. FORSYTH to think with him.

We have reports here of the approach of the Pintos towards Cuernavaca. It appears certain they have crossed the Mescala in considerable numbers under young ALVAREZ, and it is reported have committed many acts of vengeance in that section of country.

Towards Vera Cruz there have been no recent movements. ROBLEDO remains doing nothing, and the liberals appear to be about in the same position of scurvity. It is clear that the force has got to come from the frontier to overthrow this Government. The Pintos from the South may help—for these people have a great horror of the Pintos, and well they may, for it will be a sad time for them if they fall into their hands. Vengeance is their object, and after all that is a nobler one than money, which rules most of Mexico's white men.

The Press of this capital remains gagged. At the present moment there are no more journals published than the subsidised tools of the Government. There are efforts now being made to bring out a new French paper, under the direction of Messrs. DE BAINS and CAEN. The first number is to appear in a few days. MORAN will not, I believe, attempt to continue the *Extraordinary* until there is some change. The present Cabinet of ZULOAGA hate him so cordially that it would be folly for him to attempt to run the gauntlet of fines that certainly would alight upon him should he attempt to conduct his paper with anything like its former style and vigor.

The roads throughout the Republic are in the hands of brigands, and robberies take place as often as travelers with anything to lose show themselves.

The church bells ring as often and as loud as formerly. If we are going to the bad, we certainly are furnished with an abundance of the offices of the Church for our journey.

The success of the Tehuantepec enterprise has given great satisfaction here. The enterprise will receive from those interested in it in Mexico the same cordial support as in times past when it was assailed by unprincipled adventurers. The completion of the entire work, according to the views of the Company, must now be carried through. Its success, no longer depending upon the caprice of Governments, is insured beyond doubt by the wealth, enterprise and known sterling business integrity of those who hold the great bulk of the stock in the Company. The enterprise by itself is the best and most certain of any now in hand in America or Europe. The immense trade of California, Australia and China must in a brief period be carried on over Tehuantepec, and this, with the development of the resources of Mexico on the line of the road, must create an entire revolution in the sleepy, out-of-the-world way of doing business which has prevailed from time immemorial on the Central American frontier of Mexico.

The Louisiana Tehuantepec Company are destined to play an important part in the pacification of Mexico, and in diverting the minds of those people from rapine and war to more pleasant and profitable peace and prosperity. The line of their road will form a strong contrast to the balance of the Republic—if the country does not take up with American protection—and the seeds there planted must by degrees become scattered into posts remote from the road.

Speculations in lands must soon commence in Tehuantepec. Already I hear of several schemes to sell lands to persons immigrating to Tehuantepec. I would advise caution to every one before purchasing lands on the Isthmus. The number of conflicting titles makes it exceedingly difficult for a stranger to decide which is likely to hold the fee in the soil. For the time being squatter practice is the safest policy for immigrants.

Telegraph for Mexico—A Battle Anticipated—Guerrillas—A Revolution at the Capital Expected—No Chance for Santa Anna—Mr. Forsyth Takes His Passports—His Movements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Thursday, Sept. 9, 1858.

The latest dates we have now from New-York by American mail conveyance are to the 15th July. By letters received by the English packet we hear that you still exist, and that you have been going crazy over the success of the great cable. That is certainly a great and a glorious achievement; but to us here in Mexico it has little consequence if you stop the magnetic fluid within your own territory and do not give us a sparkle of the new light. Think of it. An hour or more is sufficient for the people of New Orleans to obtain and read the news of London—over a distance of six thousand miles!—while here in Mexico, only a thousand miles off, we have not had a word from New-Orleans direct for seven weeks! Can there, I ask you, be any more lucid explanation of our forlorn condition? Need I tell you any more of the raven darkness which rests upon this land?

But, lest you should forget us; for fear that the people of the United States should "disremember" that there is such a place as Mexico, and in order that your Government may not entirely abandon its duty towards its citizens here, I will give you, in continuation, a brief *résumé* of our news, hoping that your benevolence may be moved to draw us into that great current of progress, within the influence of that indomitable energy, which has made the ocean's depth a high road for human thoughts.

Since I wrote you a few days since, our politics are without material change. All we know is, that the great armies of the two parties are approaching each other, and that a battle is expected. It is said that one battle has taken place at San Miguel Alanda, a place some leagues beyond Queretaro; that great havoc took place; that the Government lost, &c., &c.—all lies, in my opinion. The forces reported to have been in the strife were those of PEREZ GOMEZ and the van of VIDAURRI's forces, under ZUAZUA. My reason for believing this battle moonshine is, that every day or so we have similar reports, with no truth to them. All we know is, that MIRAMON, with principal forces, is at Queretaro; and that VIDAURRI's are somewhere on the road between San Luis Potosi and San Miguel Alanda. We do not know yet if VIDAURRI has left San Luis.

From Guadalajara we have no recent reliable advices, and it matters little, for there the country is completely abandoned to guerrilla warfare, from which it will not recover so long as there is a horse to ride or pound of corn to steal in that whole country. If one party is in the city the other party will be in the country outside. They will not fight from cowardice, and hence the end is not at hand.

In the State of Michoacan the wildest anarchy prevails. The country is overrun with small bands, who plunder right and left, without regard to party principles. About the same state of things prevails in the upper districts of Guerrero. Cuernavaca, and the *tierra caliente* thereabouts is now filled with vagabonds, who are plundering the haciendas right and left.

Towards Vera Cruz nothing appears to be doing, and it appears that the military harpies have now decided to cut off all communication between this and that port, and we shall then be completely shut off from the world.

In the Southern Central American portion of the country, the old style of fighting, when they have corn enough on hand to stand a war, prevails.

In this city we are at present occupied with reports of new political combinations. It is now said that a pronunciamiento is to take place in a few days. This is a general talk, and I cannot believe, if there really be anything in it, but that the Government will in time bring the affair to an ignominious close. The Government must be fully aware of what is going on, for what is in everybody's mouth should come to the ears of the Government.

The Moderados are now working to bring about some motion which will throw them in power. Gen. ROBLES is their pet. He is expected here in a few days.

Amongst all the combinations I do not see a single chance for SANTA ANNA. His day is clearly over. He can not hope to come back here again on any pretext, unless he may dupe the United States once more.

Mr. FORSYTH took his passports day before yesterday. The affair has created no sensation, as all the world knew three weeks ago that he had received positive orders to quit the Republic. He still remains here looking on, and, for all I can see, will look on until he gets tired, and will be forced to go back home, to face the French applause his late acts will elicit from the people and the Press of his country. Mr. F. has not made the hay here which any other man would. He has thrown away—literally kicked from before him—a chance of distinguishing himself which is rarely offered to political mortals.

The last interview between Mr. FORSYTH and the Minister of Relations is reported to have been polite *in the extreme. Señor* CAMPILLO Y ZANLAS *is too* much of a gentleman to have shown bad taste on such a pleasant occasion *for him*.

Although Mr. FORSYTH's movements are considered of little or no importance, still there is a great anxiety here to know what the United States Government is up to. The late dispatches all look warlike. It may be that trouble is ahead for us; and, if so, there will be a good party here to go in for the whole figure—neck or nothing. It is the only chance to save us from our present anarchy. Surely this fine country is of some importance as a good neighbor; then why not make us to suit you?

The condition of public security remains bad.

A new French paper appeared yesterday. An English Spanish paper appears to morrow or next day. The latter is to be edited by the Church of Mexico's politicians, Don MANUEL PEYRO, and the editor of the late *Extraordinary*, W. MORAN.

RELEASE OF MR. CUMMING.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. MOSES H. CUMMING was discharged on an order signed by Chief Justice RICHARDS, as made in consequence of the judgment of the Court of Appeals, that Mr CUMMING had been illegally convicted.—*Toronto Leader.*

PARIS.

Opening of Baden-Baden—Rival Attractions of Paris—The Attractions of Paris—How the Foreigners Live—Fashionable Life at Paris—Louis at Paris—A Model Concierge—The Duchess de Persigny—Scandinavian Causes—The Night Life of Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 30, 1858.

It has not to be one of the conditions of a Summer correspondence to give the news from Baden-Baden and those other resorts to which all Paris, to use the accepted word, has fled. But we learn from Baden Baden—I am assumed to mention these in one day, as a fashionable man and a chronicler, that I have not yet been there this season—even for one day—that the place is not so crowded with visitors as last year. The same is true, in fact, of all the [illegible] bathing places. At Dieppe, three weeks ago, one of the bathing-house men offered to count for the number of visitor then present at that fashionable watering-place, and he made them out sixty-eight. The [illegible] of the German resort grand est [illegible] of certain bohemians of the press, who have found themselves to the operation, glittering [illegible] lost by the banks, and, of course, gained by the [illegible]py public; but it is hardly probable that even [illegible] the public who have more than [illegible] pockets, will be caught in so [illegible] early part of the season, at Baden-Baden [illegible] officer, by an extraordinary run of [illegible] bank for one day, a circumstance which [illegible] much talked about since as the [illegible] Atlantic Telegraph. Each time the [illegible] on the surface, the sum gained by the [illegible] augmented till it has reached the fabulous [illegible] four hundred thousand francs. [illegible] more than the Government requires the [illegible] tables to place at the disposition of the [illegible] the cards each morning. Since then [illegible] that the bank has been broken nine times, and that the "former" has lost, on the season, a total of three hundred thousand francs. But these are all [illegible] the interest of M. BENAZET, for you have only to [illegible] collect that the Government allows the [illegible] of Baden-Baden fifteen per cent. against the [illegible] to understand that with such a large per cent. in favor of the bank, it must be the gainer throughout the whole season. So you see why the bank [illegible] so often—in the journals.

But to re cross the frontier. If the watering places are not crowded, what has become of all Paris," that "all Paris" supposed to be out of town? The environs of Paris are growing more attractive every year, and it is there that the Parisians take themselves away for two or three months each year. The Baths of Enghein receive patronage in summer like Baden-Baden, and Enghein is only twelve miles from Paris. They have now their Casino, with first-class concerts; they have medicinal waters, [illegible

The New-York Times
Published: September 17, 1858
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The State Prosecutions of the Count de Chambord.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The prosecuting officer of the County of Paris has presumptive hold of the Count de Chambord, and will not abandon his prosecutions. I am desirous of knowing your opinion of the legality of the proceedings. Have they any precedent in the history of France, or in the history of any country? A word-known to a friend of the Count, and to all not familiar with the facts, will be sufficient. Please answer at your earliest convenience, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

August 25, 1858.

[The prosecuting officer of the County of Paris is a presumptive heir of the Count de Chambord.—Ed. Times.]

[We think the case of the Duke of Orleans ! (see the Herald of History) must not be forgotten in the discussion of this question. It will not mention for the present, that the Duke of Orleans was a regent of France, Holland, Spain, Naples, Parma, and the Ottoman Empire, and that he was the richest man of his day, and that the Duke of Chartres (who, Carlists say,") of Spain. Henry Irving is the grandson of the Duke of Orleans, and the son of the Duchess of Berry, Regent of France during the minority of Louis XV. MARTIN V. BURT, Esq., of Albany, is the grandson of the Duke of Orleans, and the son of Louis Philippe, King of the French. Both these gentlemen are descended from the Duke of Orleans, who was Regent of France during the minority of Louis XV. MARTIN V. BURT, Esq., of Albany, is the grandson of the Duke of Orleans, and the son of Louis Philippe, King of the French. Both these gentlemen are descended from the Duke of Orleans, who was Regent of France during the minority of Louis XV

PALACE GARDENS.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE, WHOLE or in parcels to suit purchasers, a great variety of Second-hand Furniture, Pianos, Mirrors, Carpets, Bedding, &c., at No. 1 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

TO LET—The Store and Basement No. 220 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., now occupied by Messrs. Dunlap & Co. Apply to Messrs. Dunlap & Co., No. 214 Broadway.

TO LET—The Store No. 214 Broadway, now occupied by Messrs. Dunlap & Co. Apply to Messrs. Dunlap & Co., No. 214 Broadway.

TO LET—The Store No. 216 Broadway, now occupied by Messrs. Dunlap & Co. Apply to Messrs. Dunlap & Co., No. 214 Broadway.

TO LET—The Store No. 218 Broadway, now occupied by Messrs. Dunlap & Co. Apply to Messrs. Dunlap & Co., No. 214 Broadway.

TO LET—The Store No.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Judge Bowlin's Mission to Paraguay—Cheerful manner of his Instructions—The Custom House Case—Proposals for the Machinery of the new Steam Vessels, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 13

Judge BOWLIN has arrived here. He had a long interview to-day with the President, and with Secretaries CASS and TOUCEY. He will return in a few days to St Louis, preparatory to sailing. Mrs. BOWLIN will accompany him to Paraguay. He will be instructed to demand—*first*, an explanation and ample apology for the indignity offered to our flag; *second*, full indemnity to the South American Navigation Company for all losses sustained by them; and *third*, a ratification of the treaty formerly negotiated by MASON, SLIDELL and PARISSIEN.

Upon the refusal of either one of these demands Commodore SHUBRICK will be called upon to enforce them. The Commodore has spent most of the day at the State Department.

There appears to be a question before the Government as to the command of the *Harriet Lane* and the enlistment of her crew. When the revenue cutters Jefferson, Madison and Van Buren were used in the Florida War, they were regularly transferred to the Navy by order of the President, and the crew of each vessel re-enlisted under Navy regulations, pay and rations. Officers of the Navy were ordered to take command. Most of the revenue officers were detached, and the crew refused to serve, as the pay was less than in the Revenue service.

Secretary TOUCEY has appointed Engineer-in-Chief SAMUEL ARCHIBALD, and Chief Engineers WOOD-HOUSE and MAGRUDER, a Board for examining the proposals for constructing the engines and machinery for the eighteen steam vessels to be built for the Navy. The Board met to-day, when bids were opened from the following firms: Novelty Iron Works, Morgan Works, Fulton Works, and Allaire Works, of New-York; Merrick & Son, and Reany & Neafie, of Philadelphia; Woodruff & Beach, of Hartford; Boston Locomotive Iron Works; Murray & Hazlehurst, and Charles Reeder, of Baltimore. The Board will report in about two weeks. There are but few of the bidders here. The Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE is representing one of the Philadelphia firms, and the Hon. EDWARD CURTIS a New-York house. Q.

[FROM THE SUPPLEMENT FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 13.

Judge BOWLIN, Minister to Paraguay, arrived this morning, and a short time thereafter had an interview with Secretary CASS at the State Department.

The President is carefully considering the remaining cases of the officers which were reported upon by the late Naval Courts of Inquiry. Whatever aid he is receiving from the Secretary of the Navy, Attorney-General, and the Commissioner of Patents, in the laborious examination of the records and documents, is merely intended to facilitate the arrangement of all the facts. The decision in each case will be the result of the President's own unbiased judgment.

The Indian Bureau has no official intelligence whatever to the last California mail concerning our Indian relations on the Pacific, an omission on the part of the Agents which occasions much disappointment, and for which the Commissioner cannot account. The Agents for months past have failed to keep the Bureau advised of events in that quarter.

The President has appointed ANDREW JACKSON ALLEN, of Texas, Consul at Laguayra, and JAMES J. MAGUIRE, who is resident merchant there, Consul at Melbourne, vice BLAKE, deceased.

Captain PAULDING will accompany Gen. HARNEY to the Pacific.

Mr WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY's mission to Central America is in part to negotiate a treaty with Nicaragua.

The Navy Department is officially advised of the arrival of the *Savannah* and *Saratoga* at San Juan del Norte, and of the departure of the *Plymouth*, on the 1st inst., for Vera Cruz, to bring home Minister FORSYTH.

The Board, consisting of Chief Engineers ARCHIBALD, WOOD, BUSH and MAGRUDER, to examine bids for constructing the engines and machinery of the new sloops-of war, met at the Navy Department this morning.

Mr. LEADER, Superintendent of the Fort Kearney, South Pass and Honey Lake Wagon Road, announces to the Secretary of the Interior the opening of the Road across the first three great ranges of the Washita Mountains, the most difficult portions of the work. Loaded trains have already passed by this way from South Pass to the valley of Smith Forks of Bear River.

The Wind River Mountain line and that extending along the main valleys of Salt and Blackfoot rivers will soon be finished, affording a well built road which will avoid the Desert, the ferries over Green River and the four toll-bridges on the lower stream. The road when completed will extend from the South Pass to Pont Neuf Bridge, near Fort Hall, with a cut off to Hedspeth's Road to Soda Springs.

New-York State Politics.

ALBANY, Monday, Sept. 13.

The delegates elected to the Democratic State Convention, as received by telegraph to-day, are as follows: Allegany, L. B. Laning; Chautauque, Princes Stevens; Chenango, James H. Fox; Genesee, Samuel Starr; Madison, Sydney T. Fairchild; Orange, C. C. McQuoid; St. Lawrence, Edwin Dodge; Schoharie, Charles Goodyear; Yates, Peter McGee.

All but six districts have been heard from, viz.: Chenango, Allegany, Livingston, Suffolk, Lewis and Putnam—one district each.

Of the ninety-nine districts heard from twenty-three are contested, exclusive of three districts from Albany, which will probably be contested.

The calculations to-night, estimating the six districts not heard from, give the Softs seventy and the Hards thirty-five.

The American General Committee to-day challenges the Republicans and Democrats to discussions in every county in the State during the present campaign after the fashion of the Southern States.

Mr. PRESS MCKEE, Hard, has been elected delegate of Yates County to the Democratic State Convention.

Ohio State Fair.

SANDUSKY, Monday, Sept. 12.

The city is full of strangers, and the arrangements for the State Fair are complete. The Cosmopolitan Art Association pictures are all on the ground. The exhibition is free to the public. The number of entries already made is 2,000, and the Fair will be the finest ever held in the State. The exhibition of horses and cattle that will be made will be superior in every respect to any exhibition that has ever taken place in Ohio. Ample arrangements for guests are made.

Illinois Politics.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Sept 13.

Judge DOUGLAS of this State publishes a letter in the Missouri *Republican*, on the subject of Illinois politics. He denies that he is not a candidate for the Senate, and also the assertion that he supports Judge DOUGLAS. He likewise denounces all conspirators and disorganizers against the honor and integrity of the Democratic party, and says he will fol low that party, and no single person.

Election in New-Haven, Conn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Monday, Sept. 13.

A spirited election for Assessors and Board of Relief took place here to-day, and the Democrats were successful by 60 majority in a poll of 1,500 votes.

Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Sept. 13.

The deaths by yellow fever in this city during the past week were one hundred and three. Mr OLIVER, of Boston, died of the fever on Sunday.

Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Sept. 13.

The Chairman of the Board of Health reports a few sporadic cases of yellow fever since Wednesday of a mild type, but no epidemic.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Sept. 13.

The deaths in this city yesterday by Yellow Fever were seventy, and for the week four hundred and seventy.

Sinking of the Steamer Forpedo.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 13.

The steamer Propeller sails to-morrow at 4 P. M. for Liverpool and the Continent.

Maine State Election.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Sept. 13.

Our election for State officers and members of Congress took place to-day, and the returns show a large vote. The result in this city for Governor stands as follows: LOT M. MORRILL, Republican, 2,700; MANASSEH H. SMITH, Democrat, 1,925. Last year the Republican vote was 1,870, and the Democratic 1,652.

PORTLAND—10½ P. M.

The vote in seventeen towns foots up—MORRILL, 7,237; SMITH, 6,169.

Saco gives MORRILL 6,571; SMITH, 397.

Biddeford gives MORRILL 685; SMITH, 752.

The returns come in very slowly.

PORTLAND—1 A. M.

We have returns from one hundred and thirty-four towns, which foot up for MORRILL, 21,887; SMITH, 27,108. In the same towns last year MORRILL had 29,116; SMITH, 21,997, showing a Republican majority this year of 5,777 against 7,129 last year—a Democratic gain of 1,352.

The Democrats have gained several Representatives.

In most of the Districts the vote for members of Congress was about even with that for Governor.

In the Third District, JOHNSON, Democrat, is probably elected.

The First District is very close and the result doubtful.

In the Sixth District FOSTER, Republican is elected.

In the Fifth District WASHBURN, Republican, is re-elected by a large majority.

The National Horse Exhibition.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Sept. 13

The number of entries for the National Exhibition of Horses which opens to-morrow is 390. This is more than twice last year's number, and embraces over 500 animals, and the best collection ever seen. The town is fast filling up, and everything promises well. The exhibition grounds were quite lively to-day with informal trials of speed among the horses here. The show opens at 10 A. M. with a grand cavalcade of all the horses entered.

Powder Mill Explosion

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Sept. 13.

A new mill of the Hazard Powder works at Enfield, Ct., exploded this afternoon. Four workmen were killed; three of them leaving families. One of the killed was the foreman, Mr. CASON.

U S School-Ship Preble.

NORFOLK, Monday, Sept. 13.

The U. S. school-ship *Preble* arrived here yesterday from a regular cruise, and proceeds to Annapolis to-day.

Fire in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, Ohio, Monday, Sept. 13.

The wagon and plough establishment, formerly owned by HENRY KIMES, and occupied by KOHLHASEN & PFEIFFERBERGER, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss $3,000; partly insured.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Sept. 13.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Augusta* arrived at her wharf at 10 o'clock Sunday night. She experienced heavy head winds on the passage.

Death of Belcher Kay, the Pugilist.

BOSTON, Monday, Sept. 13.

T. BELCHER KAY, the well-known pugilist, after several weeks illness from rheumatism, died yesterday from heart disease, 47 years old.

HAVANA.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster.

The United States mail steamship *Daniel Webster*, Captain MINER, left New-Orleans the 5th, Key West 7th, Havana the 8th inst., at 3 P. M., and arrived here early yesterday morning, consigned to M. O. ROBERTS. She brings 77 passengers, $162,000 in specie on freight, with merchandise, &c.

Lieutenant Governor T. SINCLAIR, U. S. N, reports the schooner *Emeline C. Johnson* arrived at Key West, on the evening of the 5th inst., for the purpose of procuring water and making some repairs. She sailed again for this place on the morning of the 7th inst. Captain SAMUEL OSBORN, of the *E. C. Johnson*, died suddenly on Saturday morning, the 4th inst., of congestion of the brain. His remains were brought into Key West and buried.

The Royal mail steamship *Clyde* arrived at Havana on the morning of the 8th inst., four days from Vera Cruz.

There has been great mortality among the Coolies last received by the Dutch ship *Cornelia Zoon Hooft*, 157 days from Swatoe. She lost 210 on the voyage, and delivered 378 alive. They were dying at the rate of 12 to 16 per day.

Contracts during the week previous amount to 43,000 b xes of new crop Sugar—32,000 boxes at $28, and other lots at $24 50, $25 and $27 per box. Freights were dull, and little inquiry for vessels for the United States. None for Europe. Rate of freight for United States, $1 per box.

Old stock of Sugar on hand, 120,000 boxes. Market quiet and no sales.

Exchange on New-York, 3¼@4 ₱ cent. premium. London, 14¼@15.

The health in the bay has very much improved. In the city is good.

PAUSE IN THE SLAVE-TRADE—THE BRIGS PERKINS AND NANCY—THE CHINESE IMMIGRATION—SPECULATION IN SUGAR—THINGS IN HAVANA—IMPROVING HEALTH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Sept. 7, 1858.

The capture of the brig *Putnam* by the United States brig *Dolphin*, and the seizure, whether lawful or unlawful, of the *A. C. Perkins* and *Nancy*, have had the effect of putting a momentary check on the slave-trade in this port. The brig *Crimea* and schooner *Enterprise*, reported as slavers around the Mole, have ceased all operations for the present. It is to be hoped that the newly-appointed Consul-General will be fully empowered by the State Department to refuse the usual sea letters, until the bonds have been given in the United States, and a certificate to that effect presented at this Consulate. If this be required of the purchasers in foreign ports, it will tend greatly to increase the difficulties in the way of the slave-traders, and render the acquisition of American craft an object of but little importance. As the law now reads, it is almost impossible for the American Consul to interfere, even should he possess undoubted proofs of the ultimate object of the voyage.

The brigs *Perkins* and *Nancy* are still kept in "dur. ance vile," and bid fair to exhibit the usual delays attending all Spanish lawsuits. The cases have not yet been brought before the Real Audiencia, and the owner of the *Nancy*, or her Captain, threatens to lay heavy damages against the American Government for unlawful detention. The opinion of the greater part of the merchants of any standing is that Mr. SAVAGE has not overstepped his mark in the arrest and seizure of these vessels; and there is hardly an American among us who does not regret exceedingly that Captain RADOVICK has so far forgotten himself as to make use of personalities and false statements in the defence of his rights. If the case is really as bad as he represents, then he may rest assured that our Government will examine into Mr. SAVAGE's conduct, and give full justice to him and his character. A large number of the Havana merchants have called on Mr. SAVAGE to express their sympathy for the harsh attacks, and volunteered to write to the State Department on the subject, which very kind offer was politely refused.

The Chinese immigration has received a considerable addition within the last week, by the arrival of two cargoes. On one of the vessels a fearful mortality prevailed, and more than *two hundred* were buried at sea! This is almost equal to the horrors of the "middle passage." I believe that after December no more Chinese laborers will be admitted. By the coolie-ship *Admiral Wintman* arrived Captain BARCLAY and crew of the slaver-brig *St. Andrew*, captured with slaves on board, and taken into St Helena. She was fitted out in Havana, I believe.

Speculation in sugars has acquired fresh impetus since the last arrivals of steamer from the north, and several large contracts have been made at high figures. The house of LEVY & BROTHERS, cigar merchants, has contracted for all the sugars of O'FARRILL's estates, comprising some 25,000 boxes, at $28 all round, with an advance of $51,000. The contract signed, Mr. LEVY has been sued by one of the brokers whom he engaged first, for breach of contract. It seems that the first party could not come to a speedy understanding with O'FARRILL, and LEVY, without advising him, called in a third party, who closed the business at the same figures as the other had offered, and thereby prevented the other from making his usual ¼ per cent. brokerage. The case excites no little curiosity among the mercantile community. The *Crédito Mobiliario*, principal shareholder in the grand Azucarera, has also contracted all its sugars, thereby relieving itself of all embarrassments, and has again commenced its operations.

Our city is unusually dull just now and every body that can afford the luxury of country life, has emigrated to some of the watering places in the immediate vicinity of the city. Mariano, the most picturesque, healthy and fashionable of all these resorts, is about to be blessed with a railroad, gotten up by the Crédito Mobiliario. The reported return of MARZERES, however, has roused the sleepy Creoles into life again, and we shall soon be as lively and boisterous as ever in praise of some new "Traviata." In the meantime Providence has been kind to us this Summer, and disarmed the yellow fever of its malignity, and I do not doubt but in a few weeks more a clean bill of health will be furnished to all vessels leaving here.

ARMY VS. ARTILLERY.

A match was played yesterday, between these clubs at Hoboken, which terminated in favor of the Ashland Club, after some very interested play on both sides. The following is the score:

ARMY CLUB.	Cos. Runs	ASHLAND CLUB.	Club Runs.
Purtell, pitcher	2	Van Cott, catcher	3
J. Connell, catcher	4	Mullen, 2d base	3
Dewey, 2d base	1	Saunders, 3d base	3
Dichan, 3d base	1	Robertson, c field	1
Ryer, short field	2	Minnis, 1st base	1
H. Connell, 1st base	2	Kane, r. field	2
Vandeventer, 1st base	2	Smith, pitcher	1
Leddy, c. field	3	Ely, l. field	1
Tice, r. field	3	Sherwood, s. field	3
Total	19	Total	19

SCORER—W. J. Kelly. SCORER—M. B. Street.
UMPIRE—H. Wright, Knickerbocker Club.

Gotham vs. *Excelsior*.—These clubs play a match this afternoon at the Elysian Fields.

Eckford vs. *Continentals*.—These clubs also play a match this afternoon at Wheat Hill, Williamsburg.

Empire vs. *St. Nicholas*.—The return match between these clubs comes off to-morrow afternoon.

CRICKET.—*St. George* vs. *Newark*.—The return match between these crack clubs takes place, to-morrow, at Hoboken, to commence at 10 o'clock.

YACHTING.—The Fall Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club takes place to-morrow at 1 o'clock. The yachts start from opposite the Club House, foot of Court-street, South Brooklyn, and sail ten miles to windward and back to the starting point.

The regatta of the Metropolitan Club takes place on Thursday, at CONRAD's, Yorkville Park, foot of Ninetieth-street, East River.

Brooklyn Items.

THE CEMETERY OF THE EVERGREENS.—The Brooklyn *Times* says: "The trouble among this Association, which commenced at first with a paltry squabble between a gardener and one of the officers, has grown into a war of extermination between the Directors and an influential section of the lot-owners." A Committee of the lot holders allege that 200 acres of the Cemetery property was bought by the Directors at a reasonable price, and sold to the Company at an excessively high price. One instance is cited where 15 acres was bought by a Director for $2,500, and sold to the Company for $40,000.

DISORDERLY PLACES BROKEN UP.—The Deputy-Superintendent of Police, with a posse of men from the Sixth Precinct, under command of Capt. MULLEN, on Sunday night made a descent upon CARL GLUCK's lager-bier garden and theatre, corner of Martine-avenue and Leonard-street, and arrested the proprietor and all of the musicians. GLUCK gave bail for his trial before Justice WEEKS to-day, and the others arrested were fined $1 each, which they paid and were discharged.

The Police of this Precinct also broke up a house of ill-fame the same night, kept by a Mrs. WILLIAMS, on Broadway-avenue, near Twelfth-street. The proprietress and her girls were yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for four months each, and two children found in the house were sent to the Truant Institution.

On Saturday night the Police of the Sixth Precinct broke up a German dance-house at No. 197 Grand-street, and arrested some fifty persons, including the proprietor, performers and waiters. The proprietor will be tried on Wednesday next for keeping a disorderly house.

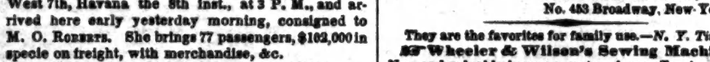
TARGET EXCURSION.—The Columbia Light Guard, Captain J. P. SHOAT, went on their annual parade yesterday to the River House, Harlem. They numbered forty muskets, and made a very creditable appearance. In the evening they gave a grand ball at the Union Hall, South Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—The petit jurors were called in this Court yesterday, when about forty persons were fined $25 for non-attendance. The calendar will be taken up to day.

☞ **Singer's new Family Sewing Machines.** No other Sewing Machine for family use ever equaled this, either as respects the beauty of the machine or the perfection and variety of its work. Call and examine it.
I. M. SINGER & CO,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

They are the favorites for family use.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ **Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines** New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.
OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Diagram of the lock-stitch.



This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and the presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

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INLAND ROUTE.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO. FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES to NEW-ORLEANS, INLAND, carrying all descriptions of freight and merchandise.
Mark goods "Inland," and for further particulars, apply to JOHN HOEY,
Office of Adams' Express Co., New-York.

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B. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

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BLACK WRITING INKS.
"*Not for a day, but for all time.*"
See Dr CHILTON'S TEST.
showing the superiority of this Ink over all others.

☞ **Great Reduction in the Prices of Silk, Twist, Thread, Needles, &c.**
Having reduced the price of all the articles in our silk, twist, thread and needle department, we invite our customers to call and examine for themselves.
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☞ **Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer**
NO MORE VERMIN!!
Houses, ships, warehouses, &c., kept permanently free from Bugs, Roaches, Rats, Mice, Ants, and all other Vermin,
☞ BY CONTRACT. ☜
Mr. JOSEPH MEYER, practical Chemist to the Courts of Russia, England, Prussia, &c., has established his office at No. 613 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., where he will be happy to enter into contracts with housekeepers, merchants, ship owners, manufacturers brewers, superintendents of public buildings, &c., by which he engages to purify their establishments from all sorts of vermin, and keep them free from it permanently, and where his preparations may be had wholesale and retail, at prices from 25 cents to $1.
General Agent for the United States and Canada, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
The preparations are kept for sale by the proprietor, No. 613 Broadway, and by all respectable druggists.

☞ **The Monogramic Marvel of the Age.**—"B. R. R." the universally recognized monogram of RADWAY & CO., the famous New-York chemists, is to be found in every place on the face of the earth where civilization has penetrated and a printing press been established, in the arid deserts of Arabia as well among the swamp lands of the Mississippi, in the most torrid of African regions as well as within a few miles of the North Pole, its healing influences shed around an atmosphere of health and hope, where disease and despair seemed to have marked out mankind for their especial victims. Wherever malaria exists, bringing agues, malignant fevers and nervous prostration in its train; wherever a broiling sun affects the brain, killing its thousands with sun-stroke and withering lassitude; wherever Northern fogs and Arctic frosts paralyse the limbs and benumb the mental faculties, there the READY RELIEF comes to save, the RENOVATING RESOLVENT to restore, and the REGULATING PILLS to infuse into debilitated systems new life. Truly these three letters speak a world of hope and promise to the afflicted human family. Office No. 162 Fulton-st, New-York.

☞ **Worn Out.**—Trade has been over active the past week at CANTRELL'S establishment, No. 813 Broadway, and the reason is plain. His customers have returned from their Summer visits, and the country is an excellent place to wear out boots, gaiters, &c. CANTRELL'S stock of ladies' gaiters, slippers, &c., gentlemen's boots, and children's boots and shoes, is very large, and all who call upon him can make their selections to their entire satisfaction.

☞ **Eau de Beaute.**
An unrivaled lotion for softening, whitening, and beautifying the skin. Prepared by J. C. DE LA VERNY.
For sale by
JOHN I. CODDINGTON, druggist No. 715 Broadway.
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WM. CAMP, hair-dresser, No. 49 William-st.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous**
IS THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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BANDS AND BINDINGS,
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IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
For all manufacturing purposes and family use, are preferable to any other machine No. 469 Broadway.

☞ **Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ **Toothache Remedy.**—I have a sure cure for the Toothache. It is harmless, does not injure the Tooth nor gum, and never fails to stop the pain. Price, 25 cents. One box sent by mail on receipt of ten three-cent stamps. Right hand for $1.
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☞ **Fall, 1858.**
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☞ **Wigs $8, Toupees $5, at Cameron's** manufactory, No. 189 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the only place where a first-rate article can be had at a reasonable price. We challenge the world to produce better. Also, a large assortment of lady's hair-work at equally low prices.

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☞ **Imported Lace Sleeves $1 per pair,** at B. BROWN'S, No. 419 Broadway, corner 18th st.

MARRIED.

ROGERS—CHATFIELD.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 13, by the Rev. Dr. Price WILLIAM R. ROGERS to LOUISE CHATFIELD, all of this City.

VAN HAGEN—FERRMAN—in this City, on Monday, Sept. 13, by the Rev. B. Hatfield, Mr. FERDINAND VAN HAGEN to Miss DEBORAH FERRMAN, both of this City.

KIRKLAND—THORN.—in this City, on Monday, Sept. 13, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Dr. HAWKS, EDWARD FIRKLAND to ELLEN, daughter of Herman Thorn, Esq., all of this City.

CUSHING—HODGKINSON—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 11, by the Rev. W. H. Lewis, HENRY K. CUSHING to KATE H., daughter of the late Thomas Hodgkinson.

WATERS—GARRISON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. J. Greenleaf, Mr. JOHN WATERS to Miss AMIE GERSHUS GARRISON eldest daughter of Charles S. Garrison, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

SMITH—TYRRELL.—In Baltimore on Thursday, Aug. 26, by the Rev. Dr. Roberts, WM. HAMILTON SMITH, Esq., to Mrs. THOMASINA H. TYRRELL.

DE GROOT—BEERS.—at New Vernon, N. J., on Sunday evening, Sept 12, by the Rev. Mr. BARNARD, of New-York, EDMUND DE GROOT, of Toledo, Ohio, and ANNIE, only daughter of Jos. Beers, Esq. of the former place.

SCHENCK—GODFREY.—At Southport, Conn., on Thursday, Sept 9, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Rufus Emory, ADRIAN V. S SCHENCK, Esq., of Newark, N. J., to Miss ELIZABETH H. GODFREY, eldest daughter of Capt. Jonathan Godfrey, of the former place.

LEWIS—PHELPS.—At Ottawa, Ill., on Wednesday, Sept. 8, by the Rev. J. G. Atterbury, WILLIAM M. LEWIS, of New-Albany, Ind., to ANN ELMA, daughter of Peter Phelps, Esq., of the former place.

NORTHRUP—SHRAK.—At Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. Henry Dater, Mr. SANFORD W. NORTHRUP, of Stanford, to Miss ELMA SHRAK, of the former place.

DIED.

WISWALL.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 12, JEMIMA, relict of Samuel Wiswall.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers, Walter, Charles, and William H. Roome, are requested to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2½ P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment

DUFFEE.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 13, ANN, relict of the late Malcolm Duffee.

The friends of the family, also those of her sons-in-law, John H. M. Berry, and Lawrence J. Moore, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, at the house of J. H. M. Berry, No. 159 Christopher-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Thomas Duffee, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, Sept. 15, from the residence of Peter Sloat, No. 23 Union-st.

MOLVER.—In this City, on Monday, Sept. 13, ANNABELLA POLLOCK, youngest child of William and Elizabeth Molver.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 319 West 19th st. this day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

O'BRIEN—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 12, MARY ANN O'BRIEN (daughter of the late Matthew C. O'Brien,) aged 27 years, 3 months and 12 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 27 Carll-st., between Johnson and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, without further notice, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 13, JOSEPH PLATT, younger son of James E. and Mary Josephine Brown, aged 4 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grandfather, Dr. George Mann, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 79 Henry-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

ABBOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Sept. 13, NATHAFIEL M. ABBOTT, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 123 3d-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Sept. 13, JOHN SIDNEY, infant son of John and Phebe A. Wilson, aged 4 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Saml. W. Kirby, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, at No 197 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment

STEVENS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Sept. 13, EMELINE S., wife of Franklin K. Stevens, in the 24th year of her age.

For particulars, see to-morrow's paper.

SNIPPEN.—At Hoboken, on Sunday, Sept. 12, JOHN SUCKLEY, youngest son of Wm. W. and Georgina E. Shippen, aged 3 months.

FANNING.—At Milwaukee, on Friday, Sept. 10, GEORGE FANNING, aged 36 years.

Funeral services to take place at No. 53 East Broadway, at 12 o'clock, this day, (Tuesday.) Relatives and friends are requested to attend, without further notice.

BENNET.—At Castleton, S. I., on Sunday morning, Sept. 12, KATE ELIZABETH, daughter of William and Catherine Bennet, aged 7 years and 6 months.

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1 Vol., 8vo., 328 pages. Price 50 cents.
By JOHN MULLALY.

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THE
LAYING OF THE TELEGRAPHIC CABLE,
WITH ALL ITS INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
Impressive or diverting; as well as fresh and reliable Biographical Sketches of Messrs. FIELD and EVERETT, and Captain HUDSON.

The Publishers invite the attention of the public to the following letters, which sufficiently indicate the sources and authority from which this careful account of the grandest of human enterprises is derived:

NEW YORK, Aug. 18, 1858.

Messrs. D. APPLETON & Co., New York:

GENTLEMEN: I take much pleasure in certifying that Mr. John Mullally was with us in the Newfoundland Telegraph Expedition in the year 1855, and that he was on board the *Niagara* during the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition of 1857-58; that he was present at the trial trip in June last, and the final expedition which terminated in the successful landing of the cable in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, on the 5th of August, 1858.

His indefatigable exertions during all this time in procuring every fact in connection with the enterprise is deserving of the highest praise

I have the fullest confidence in his narrative with regard to every incident that took place on board the *Niagara* during the process of laying the cable, and I will continue to furnish him with every information in my power relating to the formation, progress and success of the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise

I remain, gentlemen, very truly your friend,
CYRUS W. FIELD.

MR. MULLALY having accompanied us on the two Atlantic Telegraph Expeditions of 1857, 1858, alluded to above by Mr. Field, had every opportunity, of which he availed himself to the utmost, to procure the fullest details in regard to the Atlantic Telegraph Enterprise.

Indeed, we were accustomed to regard him as the "Historian of the Expedition" and we congraculate ourselves that so authentic an account is about to be given to the American public

W. E. EVERETT, Chief Engineer U. S. N.
U. S. STEAMER NIAGARA, Aug. 20, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I have been informed that Mr. JOHN MULLALY is about to publish a narrative of the Atlantic Telegraph Expeditions of 1857 and 1858. It affords me pleasure to say he has accompanied us in the *Niagara* on both expeditions, and collected the fullest information and I know of no one better qualified to give a correct and graphic history of our undertaking.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. HUDSON, Commander.

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SWISS WATCHES.
PARIS, BLACK & CO.,
No. 257 BROADWAY,
Take pleasure in informing their friends and the Public,
That they have received a sufficient quantity of the
ATLANTIC CABLE
to
supply all demands;
and, in order that every one may receive a memento of this, the most remarkable event of the age, and so that it shall not be cumbersome, we have mounted it up to be worn as Charms or Watch Keys.
In Brass.....for 12 cents each.
In Silver.....for 50 cents each.
In Gold.....for $1 00 to $5 each.
We suppose the reputation of our House is all the guarantee needed, when we assert that this Cable is the veritable one from on board the steamer *Niagara*. In addition to that, however, we have the documents to place the genuineness beyond question.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1858.

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A superb assortment of
CHANDELIERS
And other descriptions of
GAS FIXTURES,
NOW OPENING.
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS
Offered to purchasers of FULL SETS.
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No. 263 Broadway, corner 21st st.

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Compounded entirely from Gums.
Precisely what the name indicates.
Regulate the Liver, and the stomach and bowels will be effectually regulated.
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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation to a private family as chambermaid and to assist in the washing; is capable of attending to children; has no objection to go to the country; wages $8 per month. Also a Dutch girl wants a situation as nurse; has lived in this country 2 years; wages $6 per month. Both can be seen at No. 3 Oliver-st., third floor back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objection to travel with a family; or would live in the country; wages $8. Can be seen at No. 136 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND washer and ironer, in a gentleman's family, by a respectable middle aged Protestant woman; can speak German; has no objection to go a few miles in the country; wages $8. Call at No. 6 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a respectable middle aged Protestant woman; can speak German; has no objection to go a few miles in the country; wages $8. Call at No. 6 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY EXCELLENT WOMAN, a situation as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, fish, poultry, game, &c., and can dish them in French style; wages $8; City reference. Apply at No. 370 6th av., one door from 23d-st. P. S.—a splendid baker.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS to work by the month or week; is an excellent dress maker; cuts and fits children's clothes; ladies' morning dresses, &c.; is a quick worker; will do it cheaply; $3 a week. Also her sister, who is a good plain sewer; will do it cheap; wages $3. Call at No. 20 Spring-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid; does up gentlemen's linen to perfection; can be highly recommended by her present employer, with whom she has lived four years; wages $7. Also, a seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in the chamber work; can be highly recommended by her present employer, with whom she has lived 3 years; wages $7. Also, a young girl as children's clothes; is a good plain sewer; wages $7. Call at No. 316 East 23d-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, and understands all kinds of plain needle work; can be highly recommended by her present employer, with whom she has lived 3 years; wages $8. Call at No. 20 Spring-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; wages $7. Call at No. 136 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND washer and ironer, as waiters and chambermaid, as laundress and chambermaid, as nurse, as chambermaid and seamstress, as private cook and to do general housework; can be highly recommended by her present employer, with whom she has lived 3 years. Call at No. 136 Elizabeth-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as housekeeper, in a gentleman's family, by a middle aged Protestant woman; is a good cook; is of a quiet, steady disposition; can take charge of children as matron in a public institution. Furnishes the most undoubted references as to honesty, &c. Call at No. 20 Spring-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A VERY EXCELLENT WOMAN, a situation as cook and assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, fish, poultry, game, &c., and can dish them in French style. Can be highly recommended by her present employer, with whom she has lived 3 years; wages $8. Call at No. 370 6th av., one door from 23d-st. P. S.—a splendid baker.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a respectable middle aged Protestant woman; can speak German; has no objection to go a few miles in the country; is a good cook and washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 20 Spring-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; wages $7. Call at No. 136 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

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WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, at the close of business on Saturday, September 11, 1858:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts $2,130,000 00
Due from other banks 1,000,000 00
Bills of other banks 1,000,000 00
Specie 1,000,000 00
Real estate 100,000 00
Expenses 10,000 00
Total $5,240,000 00

LIABILITIES.
Capital $2,000,000 00
Circulation 1,000,000 00
Deposits 2,000,000 00
Profit and loss 240,000 00
Total $5,240,000 00

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, at the close of business on Saturday, September 11, 1858:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts $3,000,000 00
Due from other banks 1,000,000 00
Bills of other banks 1,000,000 00
Specie 1,000,000 00
Real estate 100,000 00
Expenses 10,000 00
Total $6,110,000 00

LIABILITIES.
Capital $2,000,000 00
Circulation 1,000,000 00
Deposits 2,000,000 00
Profit and loss 110,000 00
Total $5,110,000 00

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, at the close of business on Saturday, September 11, 1858:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts $3,000,000 00
Due from other banks 1,000,000 00
Bills of other banks 1,000,000 00
Specie 1,000,000 00
Real estate 100,000 00
Expenses 10,000 00
Total $6,110,000 00

LIABILITIES.
Capital $2,000,000 00
Circulation 1,000,000 00
Deposits 2,000,000 00
Profit and loss 110,000 00
Total $5,110,000 00

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF AMERICA, at the close of business on Saturday, September 11, 1858:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts $3,000,000 00
Due from other banks 1,000,000 00
Bills of other banks 1,000,000 00
Specie 1,000,000 00
Real estate 100,000 00
Expenses 10,000 00
Total $6,110,000 00

LIABILITIES.
Capital $2,000,000 00
Circulation 1,000,000 00
Deposits 2,000,000 00
Profit and loss 110,000 00
Total $5,110,000 00

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, at the close of business on Saturday, September 11, 1858:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts $3,000,000 00
Due from other banks 1,000,000 00
Bills of other banks 1,000,000 00
Specie 1,000,000 00
Real estate 100,000 00
Expenses 10,000 00
Total $6,110,000 00

LIABILITIES.
Capital $2,000,000 00
Circulation 1,000,000 00
Deposits 2,000,000 00
Profit and loss 110,000 00
Total $5,110,000 00

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, at the close of business on Saturday, September 11, 1858:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts $3,000,000 00
Due from other banks 1,000,000 00
Bills of other banks 1,000,000 00
Specie 1,000,000 00
Real estate 100,000 00
Expenses 10,000 00
Total $6,110,000 00

LIABILITIES.
Capital $2,000,000 00
Circulation 1,000,000 00
Deposits 2,000,000 00
Profit and loss 110,000 00
Total $5,110,000 00

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, at the close of business on Saturday, September 11, 1858:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts $3,000,000 00
Due from other banks 1,000,000 00
Bills of other banks 1,000,000 00
Specie 1,000,000 00
Real estate 100,000 00
Expenses 10,000 00
Total $6,110,000 00

LIABILITIES.
Capital $2,000,000 00
Circulation 1,000,000 00
Deposits 2,000,000 00
Profit and loss 110,000 00
Total $5,110,000 00

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, at the close of business on Saturday, September 11, 1858:

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts $3,000,000 00
Due from other banks 1,000,000 00
Bills of other banks 1,000,000 00
Specie 1,000,000 00
Real estate 100,000 00
Expenses 10,000 00
Total $6,110,000 00

LIABILITIES.
Capital $2,000,000 00
Circulation 1,000,000 00
Deposits 2,000,000 00
Profit and loss 110,000 00
Total $5,110,000 00

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

RENNE & Co.,
No. 156 Broadway,
The Fall Fashion for gentlemen's Hats, with the patent self-adjusting ventilator, will be introduced this day, Sept. 11. R. & Co. have just received a complete assortment of Paris fall hats.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Before using this balsamic remedy, open the pores by warm fomentations. Then rub in the salve, and wherever the sore, swelling, wound, bruise, or eruption may be located, it will speedily disappear.

[Advertisement.]

☞ 75c., 80c. and 90c per yard for elegant English Brussels. All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c. per yard. Floor Oil-cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c. per yard. Table and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Druggets, Mattings, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c., at extraordinarily low prices!
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Fall and Winter under garments, all sizes, for Men, Women and Children, in great varieties, and at the most reasonable prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Depot, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets. Shirts made to order.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists desiring to purchase old Wines and Brandies for medicinal purposes are invited to examine the stock of the BUSINESS,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The friends of the late G. NEWBOLD (over forty years connected with the Bank of America) can see an Imperial photograph of him at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

INTERESTING CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL—CLAIM OF ST. PETER'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, AS DEVISEE, DECLARED VOID.

Walter N. De Grasse et al. vs. *James Fitzpatrick et al.*—This action was brought to obtain a construction of a clause in the will of James Fitzpatrick, deceased.

The third clause of the will devises all the rest, residue and remainder of his estate to his executors, in trust for the benefit of his two children, and then continues—"but in case either of them shall die, leaving no children, then I give the one-half of that child's portion to the said real and personal estate to the survivor of them, and the other half to the Roman Catholic Church for the good of my soul." One of the children died without issue, and the whole share is claimed by the surviving child. The answer of the other defendants—Archbishop Hughes and the Trustees of St. Peter's Church—claims the property either for St. Peter's Church, as the Church where the testator attended in his lifetime, or for the general purposes of the Roman Catholic Church in the diocese of New-York. There can be no doubt in the proposition that the Courts should in all cases carry out the intention of the testator, where such intent can be ascertained, if the same is practicable and does not violate the provisions of the law. But where such intent cannot be ascertained, or where the devise is so uncertain in its provisions that it cannot be known to what particular purpose the property was to be applied, the devise is void, and the property belongs to the heir-at-law. It is conceded that there is no such organization having corporate powers in the City of New-York as the Roman Catholic Church. If there was but one church or society of that denomination in the place where the testator lived, it might well be presumed that his intent was to devise the property to such an organization. But where there are several different churches of that faith, having different names, none of which can be applied to the description of the devise, that rule does not apply. It can only be sustained as a valid devise, by finding a devisee answering to the description in the will, capable of taking, or by sustaining it as a bequest for a charitable use, and directing its application accordingly. The claim on behalf of St. Peter's Church cannot be sustained. No devise was made for that Church, and there is nothing in the will and nothing shown by any evidence to warrant the supposition that the bequest and devise was for the benefit of that church. If there was no other church of the same denomination in the place where the testator resided, as before suggested, and there was evidence to show the intent of the testator to have been for the purpose of benefiting that church, the devise might have been sustained. But where there is no evidence whatever that any such corporation existed, or that the testator ever had any intent to benefit any particular church by the devise. Nor do I think the devise can be sustained for the benefit of the general purpose of the Catholic Church. It was evidently intended by the will to apply the money to the purposes of some church. No mode is designated for the application of the money, nor any provision made for its payment to any one. There is no person authorized to represent any such church to whom such fund could be payable. It is very clear that such a devise made directly to the Catholic Church would be void for uncertainty; that no such corporation being in existence, there was no person or body who could take under it; and the counsel for the defendants upon the argument admitted that as a devise it could not be sustained. He urged, however, that it might be held good as a bequest for charitable uses. But it would not be valid even for such purposes if the parties who were to be the recipients of the benefit intended, or if the institution to which the charity was to be devoted was not so designated as to show who was entitled to receive the same. The case of Williams vs. Williams, 4 Sand. 525, is relied on as an authority that the doctrine of charitable uses, as it existed in England, is the law of this country. Conceding that the effect of that case was to hold, still the difficulty as to the party who is to receive, and the indefiniteness of the object to be benefited remains, and if it could be sustained under the law as to charitable uses, that doctrine could not give certainty to what is otherwise so uncertain as to be void. It would still be necessary that the intent of the testator should be understood, whether the devise or bequest was directly to the object or society to be benefited, or whether it was intended as a charity and to be sustained as such by the intervention of trustees. My conclusion is that the devise and bequest of one-half of the share of the deceased child to the church is void for uncertainty, and that the surviving child and heir at-law is entitled to the share of the deceased child.

SUPERIOR COURT—Sept. 12.

NOTICE.

Superior Court of the City of New-York.—An entire new Calendar for trials by Jury will be made up for the ensuing October, November and December terms of this Court. All notes of issue for said Calendar must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, Sept. 25, 1858. A new Calendar for the General and Special Terms for the month of October will also be made up, for which all notes of issue must be filed on or before the 30th inst. A General Term will be held by three Justices during the first two weeks of this October Term, and during those two weeks there will be only one Trial Term held for Jury cases. Three Trial Terms will be held during the last two weeks of the October Term for Jury causes.
GEO. T. MAXWELL, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Sept. 13

Before Judge Nelson.

The Albany Bridge Case.—This morning Hon. Wm. H. Seward and Hon. Beverdy Johnson appeared for the purpose of having a day fixed for hearing the argument on appeal in the "Albany Bridge Case." The time agreed upon was to-day, the 14th instant.

The proprietors of the Boston *Courier* announce their intention of publishing an evening paper, in connection with their morning journal.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 13.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '68 cp.	114	
2,000	No State 6s	94¾	
2,000	do	95	
10,000	Texas, 6s '90	90¾	
7,000	Cal State 7s M.B	93	
16,000	Brook Cy Wr. Ln	97	
500	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	101¼	
11,000	E. RR. Bs '75	92	
16,000	E. R. 1st M. B	80	
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R	90¾	
14,000	do	90¾	
1,000	LaC & Mil. L. G. b.	94¾	
1,000	I. & M. 2d M. b.	75	
1,000	M. & Miss. 2M. 10b.	68	
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	96	
50	Metropolitan Bank	102¾	
200	LaC. & Mil. R.R.	25¾	
15	do	26	
15	Penn. Coal Co.	74¾	
168	M. & C. Gen. R.	79¾	
100	do	79¾	
125	do	80	
500	do	80	
750	do	79¾	
100	do	79¾	
200	do	79¾	
37	Erie Railroad	19¾	
20	do	19¾	
100	do	19¾	
100	do	19¾	
100	do	19¾	
200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	24¾	
100	do	24¾	
100	do	24¾	
100	Rud. Riv. R.	20¾	
100	do	20	
100	do	20	
100	do	20	
200	do	20	
100	do	20	
100	do	20	
100